

JOURNAL

OF THE

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

Vol. V. No. 36

June, 1942

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Price to Non-Members, 1/3

BRITISH SOCIETY OF DOWSERS

COUNCIL

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OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY

(a) To encourage the study of all matters connected with the perception of radiation by the human organism with or without an instrument.

(b) To spread information amongst members, by means of a journal, lectures and other means, about the use of dowsing for geophysical, medical and agricultural and other purposes and for tracing objects animate or inanimate.

(c) To keep a register of dowsers for water, minerals, oil, and for other purposes.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY

I.—Membership.

The Society is open to all persons interested in radiation-perception.

The Council has power to appoint honorary members.

II.—Subscription.

The subscription is five shillings per annum, or three guineas for a life member.*

III.—Management.

The Society will be managed by a Council consisting of a President, who will act as Chairman, and five members, one of whom will act as Treasurer and Secretary.

The President and members will be replaced as necessary by the Council, appointments being confirmed at a General Meeting.

All questions regarding the publication of the journal, lectures, meetings, etc., will be settled by the Council.

Decisions of the Council will be arrived at by correspondence if necessary, the facts being recorded in the Minute Book.

Decisions will be decided by a majority vote, the Chairman having a casting vote.

The Council has power to co-opt other members for special purposes.

V.—Accounts.

The financial year will be from July 1st to June 30th.

Accounts will be published annually within two months after the end of the financial year.

Accounts will be audited privately.

V.—General Meeting.

A General Meeting will be held annually, and other meetings when considered necessary by the Council.

* Pending a revision of the rates of subscription, no more life members are being accepted at present.

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NOTICES

We much regret to report the death, at the age of 71, of Mr. Lincoln Tootill, of Nabb Fold, Harwood, the well-known water diviner. He frequently worked in conjunction with the Bolton Water Supply Engineer, and discovered springs and underground streams which proved vital to manufacturing firms.

* * * * *

Owing to the extra cost of production the price of *Journals* to non-members will in future be 1s. 3d.

The price of new *Journals* in excess of the free number and of old *Journals* to members will be 9d. and 6d. each respectively.

Six free copies of the *Journal* will be given on request to authors of articles in it in addition to the usual copy.

* * * * *

Copies of Title Page and Contents of Volume IV. have been printed and will be sent to members by the Editor on application.

* * * * *

The Society possesses a number of books which can be borrowed by members in Great Britain on application to the Editor.

A list of books was printed at the end of *Journal* No. 35. Applicants should enclose the necessary stamps for postage as shown in the right-hand column of the list.

* * * * *

The original edition of Captain Trinder's book "Dowsing" is now exhausted.

A reprint has been made, but it has been necessary to raise the price to 8s. for non-members and 6s. for members, postage at 4d. per copy being extra.

Messrs. Devine and Co. Ltd., of St. Stephen's Road, Old Ford, London, E.3, supply pendulums of whale ivory with central suspension and cavity for sample at 7s. 6d. each; also nickel-silver and copper angle rods, together with whalebone rods in desired dimensions of flat, square or circular section.

* * * * *

The Editor would be greatly obliged for the return of any copies of No. 33 *Journal*, the supply of which has run out.

* * * * *

The Society's badges can be obtained from the Honorary Secretary at 1s. 3d. post free.

* * * * *

The Editor would be obliged if the member to whom the two books on "Earth Rays," by M. Cody, were lent would return them as soon as convenient.

* * * * *

Communications for the Editor, and inquiries, should be sent to Colonel A. H. Bell, York House, Portugal Street, London, W.C.2.

NEW MEMBERS

* Life Members

CANN, F. N., 671 Welford Road, Leicester.
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SANDS, Mrs. M., c/o Mrs. Fullerton, Brightling Place, Robertsbridge, Sussex.

CHANGES

*BARNES, Mrs. STANTON, Holly Bank, Quarndon, Derbyshire.
*BLACKWELL, Lieut.-Commander P. F. B., R.N., Naval Control Service, Eastham Locks, Eastham, Cheshire.
BROWN, D. G., County Hall, Truro.
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THE ART OF DIVINING FOR WATER AND METALS

A Study of the Work of Mr. John Timms

The article is continued from page 31 of B.S.D.J., 35

STREAM TRACING AND MAPPING.

Mr. Timms' circle of acquaintance had become a large one, embracing people of every position and school of thought; fully convinced of the value of his work, and feeling that he had found his special vocation he abandoned his trade of carpenter and joiner and took up this work professionally, for his interest in the subject had become so keen that he found that if he kept off it too long his health suffered. He also found that he must have freedom and time to study and solve the problems confronting him. For several years he had been in constant touch with Dr. A. H. Church, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., and had done much work in conjunction with him. Having in mind a scheme for the placing of the diviner's art on a higher plane a mutual voluntary plan was inaugurated by them for scientific and educative purposes. Mr. Timms not having the advantage of a scientific and University education, this association was of course invaluable to him, for he was able to refer to Dr. Church those knotty points which would otherwise have taken much trouble to look up, and now he became more free for actual investigation work. Here we quote again from the *Oxford Times*, January 7th, 1921.

"INTUITION AN AID TO WATER DIVINING."

"Mr. Timms, the local water diviner, has brought water-divining to a fine art. His latest exploit, which has aroused considerable interest, not only in University circles, but in all parts of England, shows his unique sense of divination, for on his latest venture, Mr. Timms merely carried out with the divining rod the way of springs that his instinct and intuition had already told him before leaving home. Last week when he set out he was accompanied by Dr. Russell—tutor of Science and Editor of *Discovery*, who represented Science and the University, while the Mayor and several Councillors represented the City. By the aid of hazel twigs he traced the stream from Ferry Hinksey across the Oxford allotments, under the river at Osney (near the lock) without losing the track. Coming on to Paradise Square the stream passed under Dr. Stansfeld's house, beneath the Technical School, in St. Ebbe's and under Hall's Brewery Offices, where, had knowledge of this stream been known before, Hall's Brewery Company would have had no need to sink an Artesian well. (Note:—This was a failure.—[J.T.]).

The stream then passed under Fayers, in Queen Street, and crossed between the Premier Meat Company and Lipton's, going partly under Carfax Tower and a corner of the Bank and then winding to Hookham's and passing beneath Lambourne's and Turrell's and across several other avenues of the market. Hot in pursuit, the company passed on to the corner of Brasenose Lane and turned into Exeter College Grounds, where the stream went under the Rector's house. Coming out near the Old Ashmolean, it passed in front of the Sheldonian, and no false step did Mr. Timms and his followers take to Knowle's Yard, across Saville Road, to Mansfield Road, through Balliol cricket ground, in a direct line with the renowned holy well from which Holywell found not only its name but its very existence. The stream then passed to Headington, where it supplies Mrs. Morrell's mansion and stables. Thence it went near the famous Joe Pullen's tree, and Mr. Timms was reprieved of the man who planted the tree of wych-elm there so many years ago as a mere sapling, and wondered that it should so greatly flourish, not realizing that there was a stream below to give the moisture it required. The party then crossed the fields back to the manor grounds. The stream, as can be imagined, passing through the greater part of the City, is a very promising discovery, and the fame it will give Mr. Timms will undoubtedly be welcome news to the City corporation. Mr. Timms has been examined by University professors and medical men with a view to defining the nature of his unique powers, and tests under laboratory conditions are to be applied so that apparatus may be made to measure the distance and stimulus and amount of response. Mr. Timms is not confined to one particular kind of prong, and is particularly sensitive to nickel, gold, silver and copper in decreasing order. He is also sensitive to bronze. He can grade metal as good or bad by the various amount of 'pull' he experiences."

Now commenced the first scheme for mapping the underground streams of the Oxford Basin, with an independent Doctor of Science to verify the first section. All the streams here mentioned were actually traced; never was there any guesswork or jumping at conclusions. The streams were mapped one by one in company with Dr. Church, and entered by him on 6in. Ordnance survey maps. This work meant many hundreds of miles of walking, and incidentally led to many curious situations, which we cannot here record, but as to which Mr. Timms will publish shortly a small book embracing all that he has to say.

The stream mentioned in the foregoing article does not run straight. It takes the usual windings on its course, and yet it can be relocated at short notice at any intermediate point.

Every diviner, amateur or professional, who has been to Oxford since it was first traced, can recognize this stream at any given point, though none have been able to trace its whole line. Having thus established the main stream and traced it for about ten miles, a search was made for other similar streams or for possible tributaries of this one. Such a tributary was found. It unites with the main stream under Carfax. The strength of the "pull" or reaction in each case is graded by Mr. Timms. The heavy stream is graded 1, and the tributary stream, which is lighter, is graded 2. In tracing the "grade 2" stream several sites of ancient buildings were encountered, these having been placed in their positions in earlier centuries, obviously owing to a prior knowledge of the presence of a permanent water supply. Now going clear of the town and beneath the river at Port Meadow, a junction of two streams was found at the ruins of Godstow Nunnery, one branch continuing by way of Wytham Abbey, through Wytham Hill to Cumnor Hill, where it takes its rise in many little forkings. The other branch goes through St. Margaret's Well at Binsey to another part of Cumnor Hill, again forking near the well. The stream accounts for the supplies to Medley Manor and Binsey Village, both taking their source from Wytham Hill. A curious point about the Cumnor Hill sources is that they collect at a higher level right over the course of the "grade 1" stream, which runs through the hill at a much lower level. The next big subterranean water they struck was what they describe as the "Iffley System," and this deserves a special article. Collecting from a wide area embracing about half the Oxford basin, streams are found to enter this system from Shotover, Garsington, Baldon, Bagley Wood, Hinksey Hill and Boar's Hill. Near its junction with the "grade 1" stream this Iffley stream supplies and forms a delta, the branches of which account for ancient supplies to the following colleges and buildings within the city (irrespective of the wide district already served), *i.e.*, Magdalen, Merton, New, University, Oriel, Corpus Christi, All Souls', Brasenose, Exeter and Hertford Colleges, St. Edmund Hall, St. Mary's, St. Peter-in-the-East, and All Saints' Churches, the Mitre and East-Gate Hotels, and many old hostels and other buildings now swept away. As Dr. Church proceeded with his mapping every stream was graded, ranging from No. 1 to No. 6, with "plus" grades for sub-division, as "2+," "3+," &c. As a proof of the accuracy of this grading by the strength of the muscular reaction, it was found that where the grade 1 was indicated the work of a "grade 1" stream was being done, whilst grade 3 did less collecting of water and grade 5 or 6 had not far to go to their source.

The whole streams of the Oxford Basin, except a small section from Headington and Shotover, eventually get into the grade 1 stream, the small section leaving by way of Marston and Water Eaton.

USE OF THE SPRING BALANCE.

At a later date, a means was found of measuring the reaction by a spring balance. A member of the University who himself possesses some little divining power, would accompany Mr. Timms and read the records of the spring balance, which, of course, he himself could not see whilst using it for divination. A result of the readings was to show that the gradings already given were correct according to the weight pull registered by the spring. Some interesting curves were also worked out by this means on charted paper, showing the diminution of impetus from the central "pull" at 10, 20, 30 and 40 yards on each side of the stream. Much interesting matter has been collected also from a botanical, geographical, historical and other points of view. A large tree with roots tending all in one direction is found to be searching as it were for a stream on that side. Where a tree of outstanding dimensions is seen in a hedgerow, or even within a city, it may generally be taken for granted that that tree has more than a passing acquaintance with one of the underground streams. A case in point is that of a huge wych-elm in Morrell's Park, said to be the biggest in Oxfordshire. The position of this tree proves to be almost exactly at the junction of a "grade 3" stream with the "grade 1," this of course ensuring an unbounded supply to the roots of the tree.

There is little doubt that in the early and middle ages the services of a reliable diviner were appreciated, and that in monastic days such men were attached to the brotherhoods. Every monastic site, either known or unknown at the time of tracing, on the whole area of this great mapping scheme, was found to be placed over a good true stream, and in many instances these were at the junction of two streams, both branches being utilised. Now these monastic houses were not placed by any sort of chance selection, and yet the monks made no mistake in the selection of those places where the best underground supply is available. Investigations on a similar scale in many other counties have tended to enforce the same conclusions.

A point to be remembered in stream tracing is that whilst following a stream you may be in dense undergrowth, out of sight of any habitation or landmark perhaps for a mile or more, and yet when you emerge into the open, a house or farm with a good well will be found on the line of the stream that you are following. One instance may be interesting to our readers. In 1921 Mr. Timms was called out to find a site for a well at Saunderton, Bucks. The existing farmhouse stands near a good spring, which evidently supplied an earlier farm on or near the same site, the record of which goes back to the time of William I., the Manor being connected with the de Gurney family. On the same farm is Lodge Hill, where there remain old trenches used by Cromwell when fighting towards Aylesbury. The old Manor

House stood here and some remains have been found. On going over the site with Mr. George Emmett, the present occupier, Mr. Timms found a strong but deep stream passing the site of the old foundations right under the hill, in the direction of Slough Farm, another holding mentioned in old Bucks history, all pointing to the fact that our ancient buildings are well placed on the sites of true underground springs or small rivers, whose existence must have been divined at earlier times, though perhaps no one until now has ever thought that all these wells were linked up on distinct lines of true underground streams.

The tracing and mapping of such systems has led to a knowledge of the sources and habits of underground streams far in advance of anything hitherto known. Artesian boring firms of repute have amply acknowledged the value of information thus gleaned, which has been unsuccessfully sought from geologists and surveyors.

STREAMS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS.

Some difficulty was experienced for a time in dealing with streams emanating from purely local patches of gravel as distinct from the somewhat deeper streams coming from the adjacent hills. This difficulty disappeared when it was recognised that a layer of impervious strata separated the two systems, and thus it was that they could cross one another at any angle. The upper layer of streams was traced for a mile or two to a point at which they found the lower level and joined the nearest deeper stream, thus the same water passed a given point twice in different directions and at two different levels. In view of this discovery and following much experience derived from sinkings and borings at various depths in many parts of the country, a search was now made for streams at a still lower level below the Oxford clay. They are found to be wide and sluggish, and are partially impregnated with brine. Investigation in this is now proceeding. Without the knowledge already acquired in the mapping of the streams at shallower depths and without the experience in the use of the rod to adjust the systematizing of results, it would have been impossible to have done any satisfactory work in this branch of divination.

DETECTION OF MINERAL SALTS IN WATER.

With this experience in the detection of metals, and being in fact concerned more with the deeper lines of streams, Mr. Timms sought to find by what means he might distinguish between fresh water flowing and that which was impregnated with brine. For this purpose he spent some time on two occasions in Cheshire, where he found the knowledge he sought, incidentally gaining other information which he hopes later to turn to account. The latest area of investigation is the London basin. It has been assumed by Geikie and other writers that if you get beneath the

London clay and down into the chalk beds you will at a certain level find water anywhere. This assumption Mr. Timms finds to be quite wrong, though he holds this much in common with the suggestion, viz.: that the London basin is a common basin of an area of thirty to forty miles in extent, and reaches the Chiltern, Cotswold and other hills. In the same manner as the hills around Oxford, which within a radius of three or four miles cause the streams of Oxford itself to be of greater frequency than the normal, so this larger London basin has much more than its normal quota of deep-seated streams, and so the chances of a successful boring without previous location are much greater than would be in most other districts. Borings are at the present time going on in London in pursuance of Mr. Timms' theory, and he allows the fact to be stated that mapping already carried out has already accounted for some of the heaviest water supplies obtained in London. It also explains why other borings have been comparative failures. This is all that can be said at present. Locations for deep borings, as well as for the shallower lines, are now in request in various parts of the country, and good results are being obtained. He would have it always borne in mind that the fundamental conditions of successful divination are knowledge and method—that is to say, thorough education—always granting first that without the existence of this faculty in the individual it is impossible to make even an elementary start. He feels that although so much unique work has already been done; work of which the present is but a small outline, yet he is only now on the fringe of possible developments. He welcomes questions and suggestions, for there is always the chance that questions asked in all honesty will open a new avenue for the elucidation of obscure problems.

STREAM FORMATION.

All underground streams originate in rainfall, of which something like one-third runs off as surface streams, nearly a third being lost by evaporation or absorbed by the roots of plants. Thus a residue of rather more than a third of the total rainfall soaks in through the soil, and where it meets with porous strata it gradually filters through until it meets an impervious stratum. Porous strata of gravel, sand, or soft stone form a natural sponge or filter, and being once drained dry during a period of drought they take some time to refill. Hence it is found that streams are affected not so much during, as after the drought unless such drought be of long duration. As the infiltration takes place there is a constant drip in certain places. The drops collect into trickles, the trickles form streamlets, and the streamlets converging create a regular stream, which, meeting with another and stronger stream of like kind, becomes a tributary to it. If a sharply defined valley is met with by the stream, a valley of too great depth to be available for gravitational flow, a natural

reservoir is formed, at whose outlet a stream might break out and become an open brook in that valley. Similarly, springs which are the sources of rivers contain water which has travelled and collected over a wide area, perhaps for some miles before reaching the point of appearance. Springs in the old accepted sense do not exist where they apparently bubble up. They have merely met an obstacle which resisted their flow as a stream, and by syphonage they seek the line of least resistance, the one exception being those hot mineral springs which are driven up by internal pressure impregnated with mineral vapours; although even in such cases it is obvious that in the first instance the stream must flow from above into the heated and minerally polluted area.

LOCATION OF METALS.

Here is a curious instance of Mr. Timms' sensitiveness to small deposits of metal, when testing for streams. In Glamorganshire, a mile or two inland, a stream was found and traced down to the sea, before entering which it forked, having two outlets. Later, when the tide was out, at about 300 yards from the cliff face fresh water was found at both points where the fork had been found to emerge. In connection with this a curious incident happened. Whilst still above the cliff trying to locate possible further forkings, Mr. Timms found the rod influenced by something which, as he stated at the time, had nothing to do with the stream. On looking down he found that he had located a penny, of recent date, but nearly black from months of exposure to the sea air. Now the penny, being of copper or copper-bronze, has but a low-grade "pull" on the rod, and it shows Mr. Timms' extreme care and sensitiveness that such a trifling object should be recognized at all.

In 1912, three working men, employed by a firm of builders in Oxford, on entering their mess-room, noticed the diving rod in Mr. Timms' basket, and were inclined to make scoffing remarks. He told them that he could ascertain by means of the rod if they had any money on them. The rod indicated that there was a small amount. The first was told he had nothing, ditto the third, and No. 2 was informed that he had some quite small coin on him. This man was found to have $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in his pocket and the others nothing at all.

In 1918, at Southwick R.M.E. Camp, in a hut which was empty except for odd canvas and felt, an experiment was made in locating a florin. This was hidden in different places twenty times in succession. Mr. Timms was left outside the hut whilst the hiding of the florin took place. He located it each time, but on the last of the twenty occasions he stated that what he felt was something with inferior "pull" and not the florin. A Scotch corporal then admitted that he had substituted a penny for the florin.

In 1919 Mr. Timms was a frequent caller at the office of Mr. Basil Blackwell, publisher, of Oxford. He was several times asked to try to divine the contents of the safe. This sometimes held a small amount of cash, but frequently only papers. In each case the amount of cash was stated by him with approximate correctness. Now and then, in order to test him, some large amount would be placed in the safe, but he never failed to discover this. In general, tills and safes can always be located even if the diviner is several floors above them.

In 1921, at Stafford, Mr. Holmes, a local J.P. and Councillor who had become a confirmed believer in Mr. Timms' power, set him rather a neat trick. Having gathered a company of leading men of Stafford and Hanley to meet him, several points were demonstrated. A challenge was made to locate from the room above the position of the metals being used for demonstration on the spot. Going upstairs and trying with the rod at about the spot he thought would be close above the object, he failed to get the right response. He then had some furniture moved and was able to indicate another point, but he was told at once that that was not over the spot where he had got the action. Mr. Holmes then informed the whole company that he and one other witness had remained below long enough to remove the object hidden there to a distance of two yards, and that Mr. Timms was standing exactly over the spot.

In 1924, at Glastonbury, in the parlour of the George Hotel, Mr. Timms being present for purposes which are described in a further article in this issue, I arranged a small demonstration of his powers for the benefit of a local vicar who, with his wife, was witness. The curious fact of counter-attraction was shown, and a suggestion was made that a perambulation of the room might possibly reveal the position of springs or currents of water, drains, &c., which might run under the basement below. Unknown to anyone present, I had secreted a penny under the corner of the hearthrug. Mr. Timms walked the whole length of the room on the further side of the table, and into the corners without finding any reaction. Then coming along on the side near the fireplace his rod gave a sharp turn over the exact point where the penny was hidden. I then lifted the corner of the rug and exposed the coin, to the great interest of the witnesses present.

From the facts, as stated, it seemed reasonable to deduce a connection between the force exercised by the diviner and the force of gravitation, both of which act most strongly in a direction vertical to the earth's surface.

This conclusion will be strengthened if the curve plotted by Mr. Timms' scientific colleague to mark the declension of influence from the vertical to the extreme periphery of the "pull" be found to coincide with the results given by weights allowed to

fall down plane surfaces at various angles under conditions free of frictional drag. Experiments might then be made later to ascertain whether gravitational constants are in any way affected by the presence of metals or of running water at given points below the point of fall.

THE BOVIS BIOMETRE

By MRS. KINGSLEY TARPEY

The Bovis Biometre is a measure designed for use with a pendulum to record the wave-length of radiations from any given object.

The instrument intended for use in a consulting room is a board 38 inches long by 4 inches wide, with a flat steel tape measure secured along the centre, kept in place by a milled nut at each end, and marked in biometrical degrees up to 400.

The portable instrument for dowsers' use is made like a folding steel tape measure, and is carried in a sheath. There is a sliding magnetic lozenge fitted to the steel tape. It is so designed as to shape, size, and geometrical patterns, and by magnetic treatment, that 100° Bovis is the exact Radiesthesis measurement of the colour average Red, the scientific wave-length of which is equal to 6,500 angstroms.

The object to be measured is placed on a metal plate at the left-hand end of the Biometre in contact with the milled nut. The sliding lozenge is moved under the direction of the pendulum to the exact point on the tape giving the correct rate of vibrations; objects which cannot be so placed are contacted by the "antenna," a metal rod connected with the milled nut by a silken thread. In medical diagnosis the rod in the hand of the operator will indicate any organ, or part of the body, that falls below the normal rate.

The Biometre should be used on a plain flat surface, preferably covered with clean white paper. The operator should sit exactly opposite the lozenge, which should be set, approximately, at the point nearest to the expected number. In the case of the human subject a finger may be placed on the milled nut. The normal wave-length will be found round about 125°B. The operator should swing the pendulum lengthwise of the tape across the lozenge. Soon it will begin to gyrate, and presently, if the lozenge is set at the correct figure, it will swing straight up and down over the central line. If the oscillation points to the right the lozenge must be moved to a higher number, if to the left to a lower one.

The position of the operator is important ; it must be exactly opposite the lozenge or the pendulum will not swing true.

To the left of the plate on which subjects are placed for measuring is an oblong space with a mica window. This is used for determining the quality of the vibrations, whether positive or negative (masculine or feminine).

It is recommended that the special Bovis Pendulum should be used with the Bovis Biometre, as lozenge and mica window are said to be "tuned in" to this instrument, a term which will be readily understood by users of radio sets, but I have used an ordinary pendulum with exactly the same results.

In medical treatment by magnetic radiation the rate of vibrations is raised above the normal sometimes as much as 225°B . All parts of the body share in this acceleration, including the injured or diseased part, and when the body-rate has gone back to normal (after ten or twenty minutes' rest, as a rule) it will be found that the affected part, while still perhaps not quite normal, has not fallen to its former low point. In successive treatments the fall becomes less and less, and when the whole organism has regained normal measurements the cure is complete.

WATER DIVINING AND THE FARMER HOW TO LOCATE SPRINGS AND SEX EGGS

By DONALD G. BROWN

Reproduced from The Scottish Farmer of August 16th, 1941

The art of "water divining" and "wave sensing" has only been scientifically investigated during recent years, and there are those who still regard it with scepticism. During the last quarter of a century, however, there has been a gradual change in public opinion, for whose benefit the diviner's art is often used. Wave sensors in France and Germany may be counted in their thousands, whilst we in these islands, Holland and Belgium have merely hundreds.

Until recent years it was the practice to cut a forked hazel twig at dawn. The person in whose hands it responded was regarded as very specially gifted, but the whole subject was enveloped in an air of mystery. However, we are gradually learning more and more regarding the wave sencer's reactions to radiation.

In these days we seldom adhere to the ancient practice of using hazel for locating water, although we do know that this particular wood has an affinity to water, as blackthorn has for coal. I generally use a forked rod of celluloid or whalebone, as these have no particular affinity and are not easily broken.

DIVINING INSTRUMENTS.

There are two main types of instruments used in divining, the rod and the pendulum. The former is made of two strips a quarter-of-an-inch wide, and about twelve inches long, fastened or bound together at one end. The latter is generally a small wood or ivory ball, weighing about three-quarters of an ounce, suspended in six inches of thread.

There are many variations of these two basic types, each responding to a certain wave or radiation. For instance, a black rod or pendulum responds to the horizontal magnetic field, a white to terrestrial or vertical waves. Let me impress upon would-be diviners that it is the mind which does the wave sensing, not the instrument. The latter is only used to demonstrate physically the mind's reaction. When the object sought is approached, a sensation is experienced in the region of the solar plexus, generally rising to the throat. With a sensitive person working for a prolonged period, a feeling of sickness may follow, but in all cases the sensation precedes the movement of the instrument.

The first and most essential fact is that the mind should be calm and peaceful. Then a clear understanding of that which you wish to know must be fixed in the mind, confidently yet passively, to the exclusion of all else. We are, in effect, like a wireless receiving apparatus, tuning ourselves in to one broadcasting station, and when we come into contact with its waves our own projected thought field is disturbed, thus causing reaction.

I will give an instance of this. Whilst giving a demonstration some time ago, I was tracing a certain spring to its source, and when I came across a second spring I felt it was not the one for which I was searching. When a few minutes later I crossed an iron water main I received practically no physical reaction, and the gentlemen who knew of its existence thought I had missed it, till I explained that I knew of the presence of "something" to do with water, but that it was not the spring for which I was searching.

HOW TO HOLD THE ROD.

The correct way to hold the rod is as follows:—

The forked ends of the rod should be held in each hand, palm upwards, the elbows close in, to the sides. The "V" of the rod should be pointing upwards and away from the body. Whilst the holder is walking slowly along, the rod will move downwards when water is crossed.

With the pendulum, the thread should be held between the first finger and thumb, the palm upwards. Gradually lower the pendulum by letting out the thread to four inches, and when water is crossed the movement of the pendulum changes from a beat to a clockwise gyration. This clockwise gyration and downward movement of the rod means "male" or "positive,"

whilst an anti-clockwise gyration or upward movement of the rod indicate a "female" or "negative" vibration.

EGG "SEXING."

The ability to sex eggs is a very useful asset to any farmer. For this I suggest a darning needle on six inches of silk thread held as described above. Place the egg on a table with nothing else in close proximity, hold the needle suspended by two inches of thread over the egg, letting it beat backwards and forwards. Now let out the thread farther, until at four inches of five inches it begins to beat again. In a few seconds the beat will change to a gyration, either clockwise—positive or male, or anti-clockwise—negative or female.

There is one more thing to add concerning the use of these instruments. When a reaction has been demonstrated, one hand should be taken off the rod or, if the pendulum is being used, the free hand should just pass down the string and over the pendulum, making a wiping motion. This has the effect of removing all reactions, and breaks the contact with that particular source.

There are countless other branches of wave sensing, such as its use in preparing individual diet charts, locating disease, mineral wealth, and tracing people wherever they may be. Indeed, it is a science, the limits of which are yet undiscovered.

Let us view this art through the eyes of the farmer. Water is one of his most precious necessities. Most farmers have an ample supply in low areas but little in the uplands, which because of this, can only be partially developed. If water could be found a few feet below the surface of the higher ground, more valuable land could be utilised, labour saved and production immediately increased. Water is often located at a much higher level than is expected.

Not only can a good diviner locate the exact position of the water, but he can also indicate depth, and flow, in gallons per minute. His experience and knowledge will enable him to add advice on the best and most economical method of dealing with the flow.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS OF DOWSING AND SOME EXPERIENCES

BY J. R. PARKINGTON, A.M. BRIT. I.R.E., A.M.I.E.E. (B.S.D.)

In a former article* in the March edition of this *Journal* I wrote to some length regarding different shapes and frequencies of electrical waves. Electrons and electrical radiation also received some passing mention, and later on in this article I may be able to say something more concerning these latter.

* *Dowsing Phenomena and the Electrical Aspect.*

At this point, however, before proceeding further, I consider it necessary to say a little more about electrical waves. To a number of readers it may occasion some surprise and possibly some disappointment when I state that many scientists of repute stoutly declare that there are no such things as "electrical waves." Similarly, they disclaim the existence of what are generally regarded as "electric currents." It may therefore well be asked, "How then can such statements be reconciled with so much which has in the past been written and illustrated?"

Regarding what I wrote for my previous article, I then laid some stress on the fact that I made no claim to rigorous scientific accuracy, and, I may add, neither do I now. So far as I am aware, no *simple* explanations yet given by anybody could claim to be both perfect and final. Popular parlance at best can only embrace a limited vocabulary, and analogies are seldom anything but approximate.

Now with regard to what has been termed "electrical waves," many scientists claim that these should be more properly described as "electrical *impulses*." Assuming this to be true, and that series of these impulses exist, some series differing in frequency to others. I ask, "How better could these be illustrated on *paper* than as waves?"

My submission, therefore, is that the "waves idea" gives a clearer picture to one's mind than any other hypothesis yet put forward, and even if not so virtuously accurate as could be wished for, certainly agrees with results remarkably well. Let me frankly admit, therefore, that it can be stated with some truth that we have no unassailably accurate wording to aptly describe this and much other electrical phenomena, hence we have to do our best with what we've got. In other words, if we cannot eat a loaf of bread at one meal, this is hardly a good reason for not attempting to digest a few buns at a sitting.

Turning to the practical side of dowsing, which is the main object of this contribution, the first essential seems to me to discover and decide what available tools best suit our needs for the job. With regard to the choice of these I somewhat share the view of Mr. Maby, viz.: that apart from suitable laboratory apparatus as a means of checking up special work, there is nothing better so far than a few simple appliances in the hands of a competent dowser to enable good results to be achieved.

To beginners, if I may be permitted to address a few words of advice it would be these: "Don't allow your delight at discovering you can dowse deceive you into thinking you have done all. *Learn* more and all you can first." Concerning "tools," I find the following covers most requirements.

Stout, medium, and thin freshly cut forked twigs (at least three in number) preferably of hazel, but willow and most other woods which will withstand tensioning will do.

Angle rods made by sharply bending lengths of No. 8 S.W.G. wire, two of hard-drawn copper and two of soft iron wire (better *not* galvanised).

A pendulum made from a child's sponge rubber ball about 1½ in. diameter, painted "dead" black, and having a length of black thread passed through the centre. Other ready-made pendulums of different material may be purchased if desired.

A 4ft. 6in. length of ½ in. diameter hard-drawn copper water pipe made flat in a vice one end for ground entry, for use in "depthing," or a mumetal rod may be purchased for the purpose.

A cross member for the copper rod made from about 2ft. length of No. 8 gauge hard-drawn copper, this being clipped by some form of "push-on" arrangement to form a "tee" when required—this for use in "widthing" a stream.

Four absolutely clean and unused medicine bottles for use for carrying samples of water, &c. These must be kept well corked until required, and contain, one distilled water, one local water of known quality, freshly drawn (*not* chlorinated), two spare for holding any new samples. Include and pack along with a small filling jug in a large clean handkerchief or a substantial piece of clean cotton rag.

A small suitcase to contain pendulum, clip, note and field books, 2ft. folding rule, 66ft. tape measure, pocket compass, a small rough towel, &c., as well as the bottles, is generally necessary.

It may be as well to include also a "rod" consisting of two rounded section pieces of whalebone about 12in. long firmly lashed together at one end. This will be found useful and less exhausting than twigs for preliminary work, although for finding water I get fairly dependable indications using my bare hands only.

For carrying purposes, the long legs of angle rods together with the cross member can be pushed into the end of a copper depthing rod and held by a flat rubber band. With some more of these latter the forked twigs can be held together and fastened also to the depthing rod by similar means if so desired.

A good pair of rubber gum-boots are often necessary, and had better be taken with you when a new area is to be visited and explored.

Most actual dowsing can be carried out with the foregoing, but for Civil Engineers, Surveyors, and such-like, I need hardly point out that for any but small water schemes an Ordnance map of the district is essential, together with dumpy level, Sopwith staff, ranging rods, and all the usual outfit used for land surveying. These I find useful fairly often, and for hilly country I'm afraid I should not be able to do many accurate lay-out schemes without them.

By far the most important work which a dowser is usually called upon to perform is finding water, and it is only possible within the scope of this article to relate some experiences and to

include some hints. For a more comprehensive study of dowsing, readers are referred to many excellent books on the subject, many of which may be borrowed from the Society's Library.

It can hardly be overstressed how useful it is—in fact, most essential—for a dowser to acquire a good working knowledge of the geology of the district he will be working in.

A water engineer once jocularly remarked to me that in his district the greatest difficulty a water diviner had was not to *find* water, but how to *miss* it. What he meant was, that by driving down a tube or well until the water "table" was reached, any normal *domestic* supply was practically assured almost anywhere. In this he may have been right, but to me the point of this story is, if a sufficient flow is such a certainty in such circumstances, why employ a diviner at all? Actually, where these tables exist and a tolerably large quantity of water is required, it is only by careful divining or dowsing that the path of a good channel can be found and the best point for a suitable bore be decided upon. Briefly, a water table is not a level table so far as rate of flow is concerned, but, like the bed of an ocean, has certain channels which are the more reliable to enter.

Where water has to be obtained from fissure streams in rock even domestic supplies are not always easy to obtain, and a "miss" is quite an easy thing. A farmer friend of mine whom I happened to visit was on one occasion very much upset because he had been told by a diviner that there was water at a certain place. But no water was found.

When I noted the vantage and "lay of the land" it certainly appeared to me to be a spot where underground flows might be reasonably expected, so I got to work with a twig cut from the nearest hedge to find out where the "snag" was. According to the reaction I obtained, there was a fairly strong stream passing within about 18in. of one side of the pit, and I accordingly advised my friend not to go deeper (there was enough sump already), but to excavate a kind of adit at a certain depth between what he had already cut and the stream I had located. I never saw this carried out, but my farmer friend told me a little time after that he had adopted my suggestions, and rather sheepishly added "when the water came in my man had hardly time to get his tools out." As he happened to be a Welshman I made suitable reply by saying "Well! Well!!"

Several years ago I was concerned with a job in which a bore was sunk to a considerable depth in rock in Swansea. In the yard of the premises adjoining, quite good water had been obtained from a well since time beyond memory, and it was expected that a similar supply could be obtained from the new bore. After water had been reached a sample was analysed by an expert and pronounced fit for drinking purposes. The yield also was quite satisfactory. But not so the water after

it had been drawn for a few hours. It was drinkable at first, but later turned a slight greenish colour and then not even a horse or a dog would look at it.

Another expert made an analysis and his report substantially agreed with the first, but the fact remained that neither man nor animal could agree with the experts, and in the end the water was only used for cleaning carts and cars, and sometimes for cooling the pump of a refrigerator. I was little of a dowser in those days, but assuming I had been, I am not at all certain that I could have solved this mystery once the boring operation had disturbed the strata and natural water flows.

On another occasion I received instructions from a Government Department to make an inspection and report concerning a well which was being sunk in a certain district. When I arrived at the site I found that sinking operations had commenced and that a small yield of water had been reached. This new sinking was in red sandstone, which is not very noted for its fissure flows, and was situated not far from another well already in use.

A fresh sinking in such circumstances is always a somewhat speculative venture where the supply comes from underground fissure streams in the rock, and so it turned out in this case. I found that the streams which fed the old well were mostly feeding the new, and that there were no others at a greater depth. Also that the water in both cases was not fit for drinking purposes. I was unable, therefore, to advise any further excavation, and so was able at least to avoid some good money being thrown after bad in this case. Before I left I indicated where good water was likely to be found, but I believe this was not bored for, but a supply taken from the district main instead.

One must be prepared at times for some mild practical joking and also a certain amount of chaff from some onlookers when dowsing. On a large plot of ground to be used for military buildings an "outcrop" flow of water had been diverted into a new drain (not then in use) with the object of getting rid of the unwanted water and also to assist in the flushing process.

This had been done before I visited the site, and I was requested to trace this stream and also where it led to. Unsuspectingly I agreed, and followed the alleged stream with a forked twig for a considerable distance until at last a point was reached where it passed under a building and I had to pick it up on the other side. I had not gone very far when I stopped short, just in time to avoid falling through an open manhole! In fairness to the person who had asked me to do this job, he was quite unaware that the manhole cover had been taken off, but the result might have been anything but a joke.

From what I have already written it may be concluded that next to making reasonably sure where underground water actually exists on a site, it is generally equally important to ascertain

what the *quality* of the water is before a bore or excavation is proceeded with. Having marked a spot with a wooden peg driven in the ground dead over the stream flow, I use my pendulum in my right hand and hold my left hand over a tumbler full of distilled or other water of known quality used as a sample.

If the water intended to be bored for is fit to drink, I generally get the usual two successive series of gyrations fairly soon and strongly, but polluted water will only give feeble or no gyrations at all. This may happen whether the content of the water looked for is either unsuitable owing to bacteria, or excessive and detrimental mineralization. If a doubtful reaction is found in the first place, it is always advisable to try with a different sample of wholesome water (of which I have several) until you are satisfied that you cannot get a "match" with any available quality sample.

If this happens, you may be fairly sure that the looked-for water is bad for drinking purposes, or at least doubtful. Thus far, I am able to claim that in no case has independent analysis conflicted to any great extent with any opinion I have formed as the result of what the pendulum has shown.

Troublesome leakages which do not "surface" from burst pipes, reservoirs, septic tanks, sewers and such-like can almost without exception be located by careful dowsing, thereby in many cases saving both time and money which might otherwise be expended in useless or unnecessary excavation. This should prove a great asset to the Civil Engineer or Surveyor who has the power to become a proficient dowser, and applies himself to the subject thoroughly and earnestly. I have in many cases found that cracks in buildings and structures are almost invariably due to unequal strains in the foundations brought about by seasonal variations of hydrostatic pressure due to water below. Most of these could have been prevented by appropriate "stiffening" or "arching" where this trouble has occurred, had recourse to dowsing revealed the conditions (as no other method could) in the first place before construction was proceeded with.

To the Electrical Engineer who wants to find the right spot for "earthing" or to locate underground cables and pipes, to be able to dowse well is worth the trouble, as I am able to testify after many years of practical application. Mention may also be made for the need of water supply for feeding boilers, condensing plant, coolers, &c., used in various power stations as well as other works.

To those who make use of metals and especially the various alloys of same, dowsing offers great advantages. It is surprising how much is possible with the forked twig alone, and how discriminating one can become after a fair amount of practice. When one realizes the great importance to manufacturers to be able rapidly and simply to check up against known samples,

it is surprising that greater use is not made of dowsing for this purpose. It seems to me that this is not at present sufficiently known to be fully appreciated.

Aerial warfare has brought home to us in no uncertain manner the immense importance of having reserve supplies of water distributed at numerous points in towns and villages—"Fire tanks," for instance.

It has been the all-too-frequent and exasperating experience to find a supply from the water mains missing when it was most needed owing to a single bomb hit having cut off the whole "feed" to a district.

The generally accepted and basic idea of successful fire-fighting is to attack in the earliest possible stages, *i.e.*, before the fire gets a proper hold.

"Tanking" water or similar means of securing reserves are good expedients, but the great thing is to get water *near* where it is needed. Turning to account disused wells, surface springs, ponds, &c., is helpful, but new and distributed sources are obviously the real and ultimate solution to the difficulty.

For these the services of competent dowsers must be enlisted, and it is to be hoped that the Ministry for Home Security is sufficiently alive to this fact to give the profession that just recognition now long overdue.

Without attempting further to enlarge upon the usefulness and practical applications of dowsing, nor to discuss what might be possible in the way of determining the sex of eggs, searching for corpses, &c., I think it will be generally agreed that what was once regarded as the flights of fancy—oft-times of quacks and illiterate old men—has now become a recognised science of unchallengable merit and immensely enlarged scope.

Having said that much, perhaps I ought to have concluded this article, but I have not forgotten my promise to say a little more about electrons and electrical radiations, so will claim your patience or indulgence for a little longer.

One or two experiments which I will describe interest me greatly, and have the merit of being so simple that most dowsers should have no difficulty in repeating them, using a medium forked twig or dual whalebone rod for the purpose.

Place a half-crown and a penny respectively about two feet apart on a bare or covered table which must be fairly dry. Palm a shilling as a "sample" and hold your rod away with same in the usual "alert" position. With me when the rod is held over the half-crown it dips; when over the penny it rises. Your reaction may be the exact reverse, but the point is, you should get *differing* reactions.

Having left the coins on the table for a minute or so (neither handled nor disturbed) ask an assistant to remove them. Still having the shilling palmed and the rod in your hand, again repeat

your former approach, when you will probably find that you get the same results as before except that the rod may react a little less strongly. You have traced the images of objects no longer there!

This experiment may be varied by using a half-crown only and covering same with a piece of clean white blotting paper, this latter being carefully handled at the edges only. Proceed as before, noting the position of the silver coin, and you will probably now get *no* reaction whatsoever when the rod is over the latter. Obviously, therefore, the blotting paper acts as a screen against any upward radiation. Now ask your assistant to lift the blotting paper by the edges, keeping it horizontal and *not* turning it over. Again you will find that you get no reaction on the top side, but if the paper is turned over you will find that your rod will respond to the place on the underside which contacted or faced the half-crown.

What is the explanation? To me it seems that the free electrons in *groupings* corresponding to their dispositions in the structure of silver have radiated and penetrated into two tolerably good insulators (table and blotting paper respectively) and in a sense have become for the time being more or less embedded there. When suddenly separated from the half-crown each insulator retains its modicum of now what may be termed "nascent" or "hungry" electrons separated from the controlling influence of the nuclei protons which existed in the bulk silver. Being contained in insulators (which resist electronic diffusion), these grouped electrons do not therefore dissociate and resolve into simple negative electric charges, but immediately "borrow" some protons from the insulators and thus again resume the atomic structure of the silver half-crown.

As such, our friend the divining rod seems to be the only simple means of demonstrating the process. What becomes of the derelict protons in the silver which have lost their electrons? These are very quickly replaced from the super-abundant supply of which the surface of the earth abounds. If the reader has a better explanation please let's have it; as a *Society* we are here to be helpful.

LIKE UNTO LIKE

BY GRETTA MCKEOGH

To a scientific journal of this standing, the writer would hardly dare contribute, but for the kind invitation of the Editor, and therefore what follows will be but examples of personal experience in the use of the pendulum over a period of years, the underlying explanation of the phenomena being found satisfactory to this writer, since physical particles are impelled to seek vibratory correspondence with other particles of like chemical affinity. To the universal principle of polarity there appears the involuntary response of mineral, vegetable and animal substance.

These three facts are of value in their bearing on the apparent mystery of the pendulum:—(1) The Universal Mind; (2) The relationship of the individual mind to the Universal Mind in which lies the deposit of all knowledge; (3) Each human being acts as a receiving and transmitting set through the medium of the brain, reception and transmission differing in quality and power just as wireless sets give good or poor results according to workmanship.

Those of us who knew Coué may remember that he was accustomed to speak of the chemistry of thought, regarding ideas and will-power as in the nature of elements, or combinations, or reactions, so that his concept of psychology was atomic. He, so to speak, handled psychic matter.

To the degree in which the individual mind has developed in sensitivity and receptivity, knowledge is in-drawn from the Universal Consciousness, intuition being therefore a teaching from within.

Vibrations ray out from so-called inert matter. This fact may more easily be acceptable to the sceptic when it is remembered that scientists to-day inform us that in the last analysis, matter is pure energy. Since under hypnosis (and those experienced in this science will not dispute this statement) the subconscious of the subject reveals knowledge of facts normally inaccessible to his conscious self, regardless of time and space, is it too far drawn a conclusion to believe, as does the writer, that the pendulum in the hands of experts serves but to make conscious, knowledge or awareness already possessed by the subconscious, of the subject matter under consideration?

Coming of generations of medical practitioners, it seemed natural to me to lean towards and take active interest in therapy, enlisting the aid, for a number of years now, of the pendulum to reach a correct conclusion. In colour therapy, curative diets, herbal remedies, personal associates, and in many other matters bearing intimately on the well-being of the patient under treatment, the pendulum has become invaluable. In the process of cure, the writer places the greater emphasis on the individual mind, believing that the mind is the dominating and determining fact both in health and dis-ease. (The hyphen is deliberate).

Before taking up pendulum diagnosis, I used basic diagnosis in the selection of individual diets based on the Mazdaznan method. Curiously enough, when I commenced to use the pendulum I discovered that some of the foods I would have previously recommended during the years I followed the Mazdaznan teaching were contra-indicated in several cases. Since the only criterion of value is that of judgment by results I have tended more and more to rely on pendulum indications, believing as I do that each mind has well-defined broadcast needs, and that there exists a psychic tie between the sufferer and the Divinely created agent for relief.

To reach successful results with the pendulum, the writer believes it is essential to be completely detached in mind as to what indications may be determined—in other terms, any preconceived opinion must be ruled out, since we seek the truth. Thanks to the Editor, we possess to-day a journal which is definitely scientific in its approach to the phenomena of both pendulum and rod, raising both from out the realm of past superstition and pseudo mystery, with the result that radiesthesia now commands the attention of serious minds.

The following examples of results obtained through the use of the pendulum may be of interest:—

(a). A woman suddenly lost the use of her right thumb. Massage was tried without effect. Then the pendulum was called into service, and the cause was found to lie in the region of the right hip. Osteopathic treatment restored function to the thumb in question.

(b). For several days I could not find a watch I had mislaid. Being rather methodical, I looked for it in two or three places where I was accustomed to placing it. Without success. Then I took my pendulum, and was led to a trunk behind which it had fallen. Here again we see the psychic tie. An article becomes impregnated with the vibrations of its owner. While trailing my watch I held in mind, as a sample, the mental picture of the missing article.

(c). A friend of the writer's had an offer from a firm in regard to her work as a designer. Having many times seen me operate the pendulum she asked me if the offer was worth following up. Placing the pendulum on the signature of the firm, I mentally asked the question. The oscillations were so pronounced that I advised my friend not to have anything to do with that firm. Some months later we read in the press that the firm was being prosecuted for fraudulent practice.

(d). Death. The following experiment is the first of its kind with me, and one which I would not repeat. About two years ago a parcel was sent to me containing three articles—a photo, a ring and a glove. I was asked if I could tell whether the owner, who had been missing for some time, was alive or dead. I placed my pendulum over each item in turn, and in each case my pendulum became "dead." It would not move. In order to make this result "fool-proof" I asked someone to make three parcels, identical in size and wrapping, one containing the items sent to me, and the two other parcels containing similar objects belonging to two more people. The parcels were then shuffled, and one by one they were tested by the pendulum. Over one parcel the pendulum again became "dead." On opening it the objects belonging to the missing owner were found inside. A few weeks later death was confirmed as having taken place some time before I was asked my opinion.

(e). Telepathy. For several days following the big blitz on London last May, I was haunted by the idea of an intimate friend of mine who was living in a flat in an area where the bombing had been intense. Finally, I took a recent letter of hers and placed my pendulum over it. I was puzzled by the reactions. The pendulum certainly was not "dead," but its movements were so slow that they were almost imperceptible. I certainly was puzzled. The next day I went up to town to see how she was. I felt the idea of death closely associated with her—yet I did not think she had been killed. This is what I discovered. She had had a very severe shock. Part of the block of flats in which she was living at the time of the blitz had suffered through heavy bombing, but she had escaped. Here is where the presence of death had entered into my subconscious. Two people known to both of us working close to where she lived had been killed outright by a bomb; they were dear to her, and doubtless I had picked up the content of her subconscious. I had felt the association of death not in a general way, but as particularly connected up somehow with her.

(f). Of all the various experiments I have made with the pendulum this has impressed me most. Shortly before being bombed, I was sitting one afternoon in my consulting room in London after having spent some time making up old and no longer needed books into parcels for salvage collection. I was rather tired, and made up for myself a herbal tonic. The date was July 30th, 1940. The date remains in my memory for the experiment which followed. As a sample, I wrote down my name and that date, and with the pendulum ascertained the herbs I then needed. I should state that with me (this is not the same with all pendulum users) the positive reaction is indicated by a circular movement, and the negative by that of oscillation. About half-an-hour later, I went on with the work of setting aside my unwanted books. The jacket of one book fell open, and inside it had been written "Gretta McKeogh. July 30th, 1930." Ten years previously. Being interested in research, I thought, suppose I use a sample of writing a decade previous, what selection of herbs will result? I made the test, and the herbal prescription was shown to be identical in selection. This experiment reinforced my belief in the psychic tie, my mental content rayed out into my signature of July 30th, 1940, also re-entered into a signature made ten years previously. This experience opens a vast field of thought.

Thanks to the kindness of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Blaauw I to-day possess a whalebone rod. My successes with the rod are so modest that after having read some of the scientific contributions which have appeared in this journal, it would be an impertinence to mention them. With me the pendulum picks up instantaneously—the rod takes much longer. In making up a herbal prescription one day for my dog, I used my pendulum as usual, holding out

my left arm towards the dog as an aerial. When this was completed I suddenly thought about my whalebone rod. I had not had this rod very long, and it was rather in the nature of something new to me, so that whenever I had time I made a practice of using my rod. This time I used the dog's collar as a sample, and decided to go through the selection all over again. I should say here that this meant some self-discipline, because I knew that in using the rod I was in for a long-drawn-out business! I suppose most novices would feel rather as I did. Anyway, the selection indicated by the rod was the same as that shown by the pendulum. This interested me greatly, and I began to feel that now I would like to spend a little more time even, with the rod. So, taking a few of the indicated remedies (indicated by both pendulum and rod) and a few contra-indicated, I used the rod again. With me, for positive it dips and for negative rises. When I found the rod dipping I did everything in my power to prevent it moving by all the physical strength I possess. But I was literally powerless to make the rod go any direction other than it was taking. This certainly impressed me.

In conclusion. The writer believes that we are surrounded by great forces of a spiritual nature, of the significance of which we are still but dimly aware and in the majority of cases ignorant, but of which the Biblical scribe was fully cognisant when he wrote : "Deep calleth unto deep, like unto like."

STUDIES IN DOWSING

BY CAPTAIN T. MURARI. B.Sc. (Oxon.), R.I.A.S.C.

Early last year my services as a dowser were requisitioned by the Army for (1) finding intersecting water streams in a certain area, where it was proposed to construct huge magazines; (2) for improvising water supply to a military centre where there was shortage of water.

As we are waging a war it is quite obvious that I cannot give names and other details which may lead to the identification of the places. For purposes of this communication, I shall give salient features of the observations which will interest Dowzers.

In the first area I had to cover about four square miles. The area consisted of a range of hills and the adjacent valley with a stream flowing through it. In this area substrata of the valley consisted of Deccan traps in certain places. When I made survey of the underground streams, I noticed that a majority of the underground streams flowed parallel to the streams on the hill side. In one case a stream passed through a hill and flowed beyond. Except in two places I did not find evidence of two

streams crossing one another. This data was required urgently because the authorities wished to avoid any obvious cause for lightning to strike a magazine area. During my survey I was much disturbed by water pipes that were laid for purposes of supplying water for carrying on the works.

In the middle of this area, one of the firms which held contracts was drilling into a Deccan trap. I tested the area and told them that there was no water in that particular area, but if they moved about 20 yards further down the valley they would strike a stream. They persisted, but I have not heard if they struck any water. From what I have seen of the situation, it appears to me that it is a fallacy to think that all Deccan traps have water immediately below them; much depends on the strata below the Deccan trap. If the substrata is impervious and is shaped to hold water it would be reasonable to assume that there would be water.

As regards augmenting water supply to a military station. I surveyed over 10 square miles, including the city where civil population lives. The whole of the area is on a laterite area, and being on a hill it behaves like a sponge. Soon after rains the water table rapidly rises, and during hot weather the water table goes down rapidly. The situation is such that the water drains away from the area towards a large valley which has a river. The obvious thing to do is to have a permanent pumping station in this valley, but there seemed to be certain technical difficulties peculiar to Indian conditions. Under the circumstances the only thing to do is to utilise the present wells, which are good, and to devise some method for preventing the quick drainage. What I suggested was to plant rows of trees and have bunds (*i.e.*, embankments) with trenches at the same time in order to reduce rapid flow of water immediately after the rain. As the area was barren, I have no doubt that if the suggestion is followed it will make a difference not only to the beauty of the place but also to the water table. As I have since left India, I am not in a position to know what action has been taken.

Since coming to the Middle East I made two observations which I am putting on record so that others who have more time and facilities might be able to study the matter further. I am usually affected by the dark cumulus clouds which carry water. Both the electric charges of the clouds and of the lightning I could feel; they made me miserable even indoors. On coming here I have encountered several sandstorms, which can be appreciated by those who know the deserts. On one occasion I was moving in my truck for hours despite the storm and was wearing rubber-soled shoes. When I was on the ground and issuing certain instructions, one Havildar handed me a message. When his hand touched mine accidentally he got a slight electric shock. Later I got others to touch me, and all

experienced the same sensation. After some hours I had discharged rapidly and became normal. In the same storm one of my vehicles could not be touched because the body got charged by the storm. So far I have not come across another person being sensitised and charged like myself. It is possible that there are other people who become sensitised but are not aware of such a condition.

On another occasion I was sleeping in a truck and had a lighting arrangement from the battery. As I had no switch I was obliged to remove the bulb of 6-8 volts. As I was in the dark I accidentally rubbed my hands against the bulb terminals and brass portion, when there was a glow which lasted for a fraction of a second. I have since repeated the experiment several times.

From these observations it would appear that the human body, depending on its conditions, gets sensitised by various types of waves and that our knowledge with regard to this aspect of the human body being not perfect requires exhaustive researches.

SERIAL NUMBERS AND COLOURED RODS

BY A. J. WHEELER

The difference in serial numbers and coloured rods for the same object or substance by different diviners, to my mind, indicates there must be something wrong. It is commonly said serial numbers are personal to the individual, inferring, I assume, that the wave-length of the individual and the wave-length of the substance mix, and so form a sort of superheterodyne, and the resultant wave-length is what is received. If so, I do not appear to be working on this theory.

Substances possess positive and negative polarity, and all my coloured rods work in pairs. Generic colours for anything at all can be easily obtained, provided one has a sample in the first place. The basis of my working for obtaining the generic colours is the "Mager Rosette" (see *Water Diviners and their Methods*). I treat every point divined as the centre of the rosette, and work accordingly. If the actual rosette is used the object must be placed on the centre. In Mager's diagram he has a white rod marked on the black sector, I suggest using the black rod in its proper place; a white rod will not work on the black sector for me. Also, my experiments reveal an orange centre to the rosette not mentioned by Mager.

An orange-coloured pendulum and string forms a universal pendulum day or night, clockwise day-time, anti-clockwise night-time; this is a universal movement irrespective of the object's individual polarity. By the way, golf balls make good pendulums. Every object or substance possesses an horizontal and

also a vertical serial number. And the serial numbers of the colours on the "Mager Rosette" are as follows:—

		Vertical.		Horizontal.
Black	...	5	...	4
White	...	6	...	5
Red	...	7	...	6
Blue	...	8	...	7
Green	...	9	...	8
Yellow	...	10	...	9
Violet	...	11	...	10
Grey	...	12	...	11

Multiplying the horizontal serials by 75 gives the vibrations in Trillions of the colours. (see *The Modern Dowser*, page 89). Horizontal serials are obtained by holding the rod, *bent arm*, and the serial is taken against the edge of the object. Vertical serials by holding the arms *full length*. Horizontal polarity changes here at 5.43 a.m. and 5.43 p.m. day and night. Vertical polarity changes at 11.43 a.m. and 11.43 p.m., midday and midnight. (Dr. Guyon Richards says in *B.S.D. J.*, No. 31, page 251, dextrose and levulose change their polarity after sunset). I find everything is changed. I have tested this over a period, and find the changeover takes place a good while before sunset in summer, the foregoing times mentioned are the changeover. A pendulum becomes, for a few seconds, dead, at the moment of changeover, and then gyrates the opposite way.

I do not know whether polarity is the same in the northern hemisphere as the southern hemisphere at a given time of day, because the sun travels east to west via the North in the southern hemisphere, but from East to West via the South in the northern hemisphere.

Keeping this aspect in mind, my method of obtaining the generic colours in the day-time is as follows:—Place, say, a threepenny piece, on the centre of the rosette, now take its *full* horizontal serial number against its edge, which is 2. This action is vital to obtain correct colours. Then walk around anti-clockwise (paramagnetic) with a plain rod, no colour, and the rod will work opposite the white sector and then the yellow sector in one complete circle; these are the two generic colours in that order for silver.

At night, after polarity change, one has to walk around clockwise when the colours given are reversed to yellow and white. In the day-time the white rod will locate silver of any quality followed by the yellow rod if above ground. If the silver is below ground in the day-time, the yellow rod works first, followed by the white.

Serials remain the same above or below ground; the pauses, however, differ between the serials. At night-time above ground the yellow works first, followed by the white, but below ground

the colours are reversed again. It will be noticed the correct working of the colours depends on whether it is night or day and whether the object is above or below ground, air or earth forces. Everything at all appears to have its own specific magnetic air and earth forces, represented by its colours and serials.

In order to understand the use by me of a pair of separate coloured rods for each substance, the following may be performed ; with the threepenny piece on the ground in the day-time, take its serial number against the edge 2, using the white rod first, now by edging away sideways a plane of force is found $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches away. Now take the yellow rod. This reacts in exactly the same spots, and each gives on this plane the serials 2 for silver, pause 4, then 4, this latter 4 indicating the amount of silver in the threepenny piece. If a sixpence is used the quantity serial is doubled to 8 and the distance is doubled to $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the distance and quantity serials increase in direct proportion to the amount of silver.

Now perform the same experiment again, and screen the coin horizontally with, say, a collar of tin. It will be found the white rod reacts on a new plane of force slightly nearer the coin and gives the serials 2 for silver, pause 4, and then 8, the serial number of tin which is screening the coin. The yellow rod reacts in its original position, and gives its original serials, 2, pause 4, then 4. So by these colours and serials one knows the object and what it is insulated with horizontally. Whatever the object may be insulated with, it has no effect whatever on the second rod's position which gives the quantity.

In the same way the quantity of water in a receptacle can be found. The horizontal serial for water is 7 and the quantity serial is 6 and the distance 22 inches to the gallon. Incidentally, the vertical serial for water is 2. I now depth stream in the same manner by using the vertical generic rods for depth. The position of the first rod varies according to the kinds of soils above the stream, while the second rod gives the exact depth. This depth line always remains the same whatever the time of day, and does not alter like the nodes on the iron bar as mentioned by Mr. Maby in *Physics of the Divining Rod*. I can take the depth of a stream in the ordinary way, and watch the line gradually moving back in the afternoon, till it finally ends up on my depth line, which has not moved all day. The nodes on the iron bar are then at the ends.

Now! On page 263 of *Water Diviners and their Methods* Mager states : " The three discs, or rather the two discs of opposite force, the violet and the red, separated by a neutralized body, serve to surround the bottle with an amplifying field." This is true, for the reason these discs appear to generate the same force which causes a compass needle to point North. In the same way two discs painted with the same generic colours of a substance,

and placed in their position of greatest activity, and separated by a neutralized white disc, create a spherical magnet syntonizing with the substance. On certain planes thrown out by this syntonizing transmitter, serial numbers giving the atomic weight, atomic volume and specific gravity of the particular substance is given, to the nearest reaction of the rod if fractions are in question. A yellow disc in greatest activity, a neutralised white, and a white disc in greatest activity on top in the day-time create a spherical influence for silver, and if silver is anywhere in the vicinity it will be found the two are connected by a beam, irrespective of the point of the compass, and on this beam the serial number 2 for silver is given. At night, polarity change causes these three discs to be reversed as a combined set. They are just turned over in regard to their top and bottom side only. The orientation is not changed.

The generic colours for anything on or off the earth are simply obtained from the eight colours on the Mager rosette only. One of these colours will work on an object first, followed by a second one; no mixture of colours is required. For instance, for copper in the day-time above ground, the violet followed by the white is used, they simply will not work in reversed order until polarity changes. I may say in regard to pauses between serial numbers they are 4 above and 6 below ground for horizontal serials, and 5 above and 7 below ground for vertical serials.

On the rays thrown out by the blue and grey sectors of the Mager rosette can be found planes of force like the steps of a ladder, corresponding to the horizontal serial number of the object used; also on the rays thrown out by the white and yellow sectors, planes of force can be found corresponding to the vertical serial numbers. Hence I fail to understand different serial numbers for diviners. The electro-magnetic pattern caused by the substance must be the same for all. The generic colours for a man in day-time are yellow and green, serial number 28, yellow on top, while those are reversed for a woman to green and yellow, serial 26. These serials can be proved as stated before by the cross planes found on the blue and grey rays. Quoting Dr. Guyon Richards again, *B.S.D.J.*, Vol. IV., No. 29, page 163, he says: "It is a great gain to have a generic magnetic field. Trinder in his book says that a sample of coal from one district may be most misleading in another. It strikes me that a generic witness for all coal might be made." Certainly it can, by the foregoing methods. If the object is diamagnetic above ground in the day-time, one works around in a clockwise direction. If paramagnetic one goes anti-clockwise. I must insist on the necessity of the generic syntonizing colours. One must take the full horizontal serial number against the edge of the object or divining point. If this is not done, one gets other pairs of colours giving information but not generic. Sometimes the

colours coincide with the colours of another object, and sometimes the serial numbers coincide, but I have never found two substances alike with both serials and colours.

I was very perturbed at one time in trying out the colours on a black sheet of paper as mentioned in the *Modern Dowser*, pages 87 and 88, until I found the black sheet combined its colour with the vibrations of the object and gave a wrong serial. I knew chalk, i.e., calcium, should give me serial 10, also the violet ribbon to be in syntonization with it should also give 10, and not 3 as stated in the book. I found eventually all substances should be placed on a neutralised base. Any coloured disc for that matter can be used, and must be placed *not* in its position of greatest activity; its colour then does not mix. While it is said black has no colour, I find it is one of the hardest worked colours in divining. It will vibrate at all frequencies. Generic colours can be had for anything, such as volume, velocity, resistance, quantity, distance, depth, &c. A few of my horizontal serial numbers are: Silver 2, gold 11, copper 5, zinc 6, lead 13, iron 4, tin 8, aluminium 12, water 7, ammonia 14, potash 13, sodium 11, calcium 10, magnesia 12, bromine 9.

It may be tedious taking serial numbers, but they have the merit of giving the correct information when understood. Sometimes when taking a long serial number, fading occurs and the rod nearly ceases working, only to get stronger again, similar to the radio.

Unfortunately, the rod reactions for quantity and distance do not coincide with the measurements as used by man. The height or depth in inches for me as given by the rod equals 12 reactions for 11 inches. Also one drop of water equals 2 reactions, 5 drops 10 reactions, and so on; this result is got by a different pair of coloured rods (not generic) from those used for the result previously mentioned of 6 reactions to the gallon. Just as goods are weighed by scales marked in lbs., and a larger pattern marked in cwt., and a still larger pattern on a weighbridge, so I have found by colours and serials three different ways of obtaining the quantity of water. It is a great gain to have a coloured rod, reacting at a fixed position, irrespective of any screening or insulation covering the substance or stream. Other diviners' serial experiments would be welcomed.

THE ELECTRICAL EFFECT OF CLOTHING AND WALLS ON THE HUMAN ORGANISM

BY DR. JULES REGNAULT

(Translated from *La Côte d'Azur Médicale* of April-May-June, 1940)

In 1938 M. de Gasté expressed a desire that the part played by clothing and walls in the electrical effects to which the human organism is subject might be dealt with in *La Côte d'Azur Médicale*. An inquiry was opened on this subject in the September number, 1938 (pages 223-225).

M. de Gasté wrote :

"It is impossible that two individuals, one naked in the open and the other clothed, between four walls, should experience the same electrical effects, in view of the varying powers of penetration of waves. As far as I know this question has never been discussed in any work.

"Apart from its intrinsic interest, this question would have the advantage of novelty."

Probably owing to present war-like conditions, no direct answer to this question has been made in two-and-a-half years. I therefore think it as well briefly to examine this question, referring to ideas already published in this *Journal* and the books of certain collaborators.

Let us first examine the influence of clothing. It is difficult to compare a subject "naked in the open" with one clothed inside a room. In our climate people are seldom found naked in the open air except in nudist camps, where this condition is supposed to be advantageous. On the other hand, amongst natives of hot countries, who have not yet become the victims of civilisation, few studies have yet been made on the advantages of their naked condition, which has usually aroused the indignation or pity of simple people who were influenced by some religious fantasy or by their own prejudices. It is noteworthy, however, that this mode of life appears to give a high degree of resistance to diverse infectious diseases. Apart from this, the advantages of nudism have been recognised in connection with the hygienic action of heliotherapy, though they are often discounted by the excessive zeal of ignorant people who try to "brown" too quickly, so as not to appear as the "last arrivals" at fashionable watering places.

As for clothes, their action depends on the nature of their fibre, and is due in large measure to electricity developed by friction caused by movements of their wearer. Linen, cotton, silk, wool, cat-skin or other fur do not develop electricity of the same kind and quantity. For a long time much importance, and not without reason, has been attributed to the wearing of cat-skin. Silk underclothes make a good insulator, and their

value has been appreciated by their use for the avoidance of waste of energy by asthenics in cases of neuralgia and neuritis.

The colour of clothes is of great importance; it was well known to the ancients, then lost sight of, but is again recognised to-day when chromotherapy, revived by our collaborator, Dr. Foveau de Courmelles, makes an honourable re-appearance.

Dr. Albert Abrams, of San Francisco, by studying so-called electronic reactions and utilising reflexes as detectors of energy, has shown that certain colours can produce on a subject reactions identical with those of certain ultra-short waves of his oscilloclast.

The electric charge and the reactions of the reflexes are modified according to the nature and colour of the clothing, but these modifications and the electric charge on the subject vary according to whether the subject is insulated or connected with the earth. Moreover, as I showed in 1923 and 1924 in *Le Journal des Practiciens*, of Paris, and in *La Revista Cientifica*, of Buenos Aires, the centres of excitation of the reflexes behave like a magneto; they lose their tonic action under certain conditions when they are earthed. To study these reactions and various others, I have devised an apparatus which I have called *Le pantin aux réflexes*, and which I have described in *La Côte d'Azur Médicale* in December, 1929 (pages 262-3).

In these conditions, the wearing of shoes with insulated or conducting soles plays an important part, as I showed in my experiments with de Vita's electrometer: "Standing 50 centimetres away from the apparatus I made a movement of bending the right knee until the foot was 25 centimetres from the ground and then stretched the leg till the foot was 5 centimetres from the ground. I repeated this movement rhythmically about once a second.

"When I was standing on a plate of ebonite 4 mm. thick, insulating myself from the ground, I caused a deflection of the needle of 17 minor divisions corresponding to .17 milliampere.

"When I stood on the brick floor, the deflection was only three small divisions.

"When I stood on an aluminium plate connected by a wire to the earth wire of my telephone, I produced no deflection."*

As regards a subject in a room of a house, the nature of the soil on which the walls are built, the nature of the walls themselves, the roof and floors have to be taken into account. So also must the colour of the walls and their coverings, but we must leave this complex question, which has already been discussed and will be again.

The house may be near the sea or near a river, in the hills, in a plain or in a wooded area, in a dry or wet country. The variations in conductivity and ionisation of the atmosphere under these different conditions are well known to those who study climatology, and I will not dwell on them.

* *Biodynamique et Radiations*, by Dr. Jules Regnault.

The nearness of springs of water or radio-active mineral deposits must also be considered as the ionisation of the air is affected thereby.

In a house with insulating floors, their height above the ground must be taken into account, for it is well known that the electric charge of the atmosphere increases on an average 100 volts per metre, sometimes much more when there is a storm.

The soil on which the house is built plays a part of the first importance. If beneath the house there is a stream of subterranean water, a vault, cavities, or mineral deposits, the ionisation of the air above is modified. This can be shown by means of a very sensitive electrometer, and from time immemorial, dowzers, now known as *radiotelluristes*, have detected the same thing.

Under such circumstances there are produced what are called *ondes nocives* which may encourage the appearance of diseases or cause pronounced nervous reactions as was ascertained by M. Larvaron and myself in the case of a certain very sensitive person. On his behalf, in 1930, we invented an apparatus which neutralised or deflected the influences emanating from damp cavities and from streams flowing beneath his house in Paris.

In a report presented to the *Congrès International de Radiotelluristes* at Paris, in 1933, and published in the April number, 1934, of *La Côte-d'Azur Médicale* (pages 89-90), the engineer, R. Jemma, described his experiments and the facts which emerged therefrom.

"The fields of energy existing above streams and mineral deposits, which govern the mechanical reflexes in the human organism, lower the electric potential of the atmosphere generally at a point vertically above, by reason of the ionisation which takes place; whilst the alterations of the electric potential of the atmosphere, occasioned by the action of the sun and by meteorological disturbances, exercise a direct influence on the variations in intensity and size of such fields."

The nature of the materials of the walls, floors and roof is of great importance. Ionisation is not the same, when the materials are bamboo or other wood, stone, or partly metal, such as reinforced concrete. A roof containing metal, especially lead, can, on exposure to solar or lunar light, become radio-active in the sense given to this word by Curie. Floors are more or less insulating according as to whether they are of wood or stone, covered by linoleum or carpet, resting on joists of wood or metal.

M. Armand Viré tells us of an experiment he carried out with Father Dastres, to whom he had given a dowser's rod to try and a little bit of iron to hold in his hand. Dastres, moving about in the laboratory, noted that the movements of the rod took place on lines which formed the shape of squares on the

floor. Dastres was surprised till Viré showed him that these squares corresponded with the metal reinforcement in the floor.

In America a doctor installed an Abrams oscilloclast at his house, but only got inconsistent reactions. After investigation he ascertained that the apparatus had been placed over a metal girder supporting the floor. When he placed the apparatus away from all metal beams, the reactions became regular.

When using a de Vita electroscope with M. Lucien Marcel, I discovered that if I carried the apparatus under a wire stretched between two supports which were comparatively good insulators, such as two trees, there was a deflection of the needle, whereas when the wire was fixed to metal posts there was no deflection. It is therefore possible for one to be affected by inductances in bits of metal situated above one's head.

If the walls of a room are made of reinforced concrete, it is like a Faraday's cage. I was able to verify in experiments made in Montreal in 1927, with Dr. Emery and several other collaborators, and at New York with Dr. Brunori, that a subject in a room of that kind is immune from exterior electrical disturbances.

As a result of similar discoveries and of the fact that certain electrical disturbances caused by storms in the sun may be harmful to people suffering from divers maladies, Father Dr. Tchijevski has envisaged the building in hospitals of a room lined with iron plates.*

Electrical influences are not only felt directly; ionisation of the air is of capital importance, as the experiments of Tchijevski have shown.

There remains another factor, namely, the orientation of the subject. Like Abrams I have observed that the visceral reflexes change with orientation and attain their maxima when the subject faces west, or when, lying down, has his feet to the west.

On the other hand, I have shown that arterial tension and the amplitude of the oscillometric index vary with orientation, that the best position for sleep is with head to the North, and that the best position for eating or working is facing West. Experiments made at my request by M. Muller, engineer, have verified these observations, which show that resistance to an electric current offered by a subject is greatest in the head to North position.

Corroboration has been provided by the work of Dr. Denier, of La Tour du Pin.

As long ago as 1934 Father Vlès, in *Archives de Physique Biologique*, had remarked on the subsidiary fields in dwellings; he had even drawn a map of the fields existing at the Institut de Physique Biologique. Dr. Denier completed these observations by studying the currents induced in an inhabitant of a reinforced concrete house. Whilst experimenting on brain currents, he had worked in an underground room where there was no subsidiary

* *La Côte d'Azur Médicale*, March, 1937, pages 58-64.

current. He then took readings in a room inside a reinforced concrete building, which he was only able to do with considerable difficulty.

He made his observations by means of a cathodic oscillograph : in a reinforced concrete building the subject is the seat of an induced current with a frequency equal to that of the alternative sector of 50 periods. On the shores of the Mediterranean, where the frequency is 25 periods, this current would no doubt be of 25 periods.

"The induced current is the more intense as the capacity of the subject is greater and his surface more extensive ; if two subjects take hands, the amplitude of the curve is not doubled but only increased."

If the subject is turned round on an axis the maximum occurs when the plane of his body is parallel to the nearest wall, but it is not always so : it seems that the arrangement of the electric wires of the installation and the direction of the current play a certain part, as might indeed be expected.

On the other hand, in a building made of stone and wood, the oscillograph only registers extremely small currents barely discernible even with strong amplification. The effect of induced currents causing permanent excitation cannot but be harmful. It can be suppressed by certain dispositions : "A sufferer from insomnia," writes Dr. Denier, "slept when his bed was surrounded by a counterpane made of metal tissue connected to the radiator by a wire conductor."

Again is seen the importance, mentioned above, of the earthing of a subject.

Dr. Denier concludes : "A person living in a reinforced concrete house is in constant resonance with the current of the alternative sector" ; one might add "even as he is in resonance with all the electro-magnetic disturbances of the surroundings in which he lives."

There are several ways of opposing these exterior influences, for instance, earthing, orientation, short circuiting opposite sides of the body, neutralisation or deflection of certain harmful influences.

These are some of the factors in M. de Gasté's complex problems. There is still a large field open to investigators.

NOTES AND NEWS

Three years ago, when speaking of his experiences, the late Mr. Tootill said that one of his most remarkable successes was at a high village between Wakefield and Barnsley. Neither of these two towns could supply the village with water, and he marked out a place on a high ridge which supplied water to the whole village, and neighbouring farms as well. At Redcar, over 30 years ago, he discovered an underground source at a depth of 100 feet, which was still supplying 300,000 gallons daily. During his time, Mr. Tootill described how he had been put through a number of very exhaustive tests, but his ability had never failed him.

The following letter appeared in *Country Life* of 27th March, 1942 :—

A SIXTH SENSE.

Sir,—Being much interested in Major Jarvis's article on February 13, I write to suggest that the sixth sense of birds and beasts is the sense of radiation, studied in France and Switzerland under the name of *radiesthésie*. This strange power, which must be possessed by all animals and insects, is shared by a few human beings, who can, with the aid of sticks, or a pendulum (a little ball hanging by a string), find water, metals, lost objects, diagnose illnesses, and detect favourable or harmful substances in food, soil, &c. The adepts can work on a map (which seems to prove that the gift is fourth dimensional), also on photographs. A very celebrated priest in Switzerland, the Abbé Mermet, was frequently consulted by people whose relatives or friends were missing; and many a time the Abbé indicated from a map the exact spot where a body lost or drowned would be discovered. The Curé of La BoCCA, whom I knew well, was appealed to by anxious parents whose simple-minded child had escaped from his guardians, and was lost in the neighbourhood of Nice and the environs, and with the aid of a pendulum he traced correctly the route which the child had taken, from village to village, and by his help the child was found. This priest was so gifted that he could dispense with the use of an instrument. He was a noted water diviner. On the Continent *radiesthésie* is treated as a science; and in France there was a large society devoted to its study and practice, most of whose members were serious and practical men of various professions: engineers, prospectors, doctors, veterinary surgeons, farmers, priests, &c. In Germany, Hitler is reported to have ordered a number of officers and men in the German army to be trained in the use of the pendulum. In Canada, also, it is known and accepted. It can render great services, but like other human gifts it is not infallible.

The theory is that everything emits a vibration and sensitives can perceive it subconsciously. The pendulum is merely a magnifier of their subconscious reactions. This theory, however, does not account for the use of a map or image, and it seems as though a form of clairvoyance is the only explanation.

Brightling Place,
Robertsbridge, Sussex.

N. EVELYN SANDS.

* * * * *

Mr. J. J. Morton, the well-known water diviner of Cape Town, has kindly sent us an interesting account of certain observations he has made in his house and garden.

Referring to the fact that trees growing over sources of radiation frequently become diseased, he states that the plot of ground on which his house was built, situated at the corner of two roads ten miles from Cape Town, is 150 x 100 feet in area, and has an iron fence along the two roads with an iron gate at the corner. About six inches below the surface of the ground, which is sandy, there are several rows of radioactive mineral, in the shape of minute particles, running parallel to the longer fence, *i.e.*, about N.W. and S.E. He has observed that all plants, except sunflowers, the roots of which are in contact with these particles, die away more or less rapidly. This applies even to that very hardy plant the cassia shrub, of which eight were planted 12 years ago, but only three survived. A privet planted in the same spot as one of the cassias after the mineral particles had been removed is in a flourishing condition. A lilac and a loquat planted on the sites of two other cassias, without removal of the particles, began to die, but recovered completely after the particles had been taken away.

The row of mineral deposit which affected the loquat tree passed beneath the house and immediately under the bath. The emanation is so strong that it affected the water in the bath.

Over 20 years ago three fig trees were planted in a row. The middle one, which is immediately over a radioactive row, was very sickly. Mr. Morton goes on: "The Acting Secretary for Agriculture was in Cape Town for the Parliamentary Session and, being an old friend of mine, 'unofficially' he and his wife came out for a cup of tea. I asked him what he thought of this sickly tree, and as there was not a leaf nor a bud on it, he said it must be dead, especially as the two on either side were full of leaves and fruit. The trunk of this tree is about six inches in diameter and the bark quite dry (I had written him two years ago about my discovery of the damage being done to trees by these radioactive tiny little mineral deposits). I took out a mineral touching the trunk, on either side and only six inches below the surface. He dropped the one (size of a small pin's head) in the sand and said 'I am sorry.' I said 'Why?' I took the divining rod, the point of which showed me the exact spot,

picked it up and put it into his hand; he and his wife were astonished. I said, 'I will guarantee to find them blindfolded in a barrow load of sand' (of course, always testing to see that there was no mineral already in the sand). I put these two little minerals in a small glass bottle and shook it vigorously in a 40-gallon bath of water and then showed how strongly the water was magnetised—after 48 hours the magnetised water in the bath responds strongly to the divining rod. I said, 'I am now going to give that tree a drop of the dog that bit it,' and have watered it since, daily, with the magnetised water."

There are also several radioactive rows running at right angles to those already mentioned. He has observed that when they pass through flower beds, the flowers die.

Mr. Morton also states that he diverted two subterranean streams flowing under the house by hammering on the ground above them. This remarkable effect which has been observed independently by other dowsers (see *B.S.D.J.*, Vol. III., p. 357, and Vol. IV., p. 64), notably Miss Penrose, Mr. Hawker and Mr. Cook, must be due, not of course to the actual diversion of the stream, but to refraction of the radiation caused by compression of the soil.

Mr. Morton has kindly sent a plan of his property showing the rows of radioactive reefs, trees, &c., and a photograph showing the sickly fig tree and its flourishing neighbour, and also a few of the particles.

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Various letters have appeared in the papers about the sexing of eggs and chicks as a result of the report that the sexing of chicks is being carried out by Japanese experts. In a letter in the *Aberdeen Press and Journal* of March 31st it was stated that anyone with the gift of divining could carry out this test prior to the eggs being set.

The sexing of eggs is an age-old practice, and is no doubt being carried out constantly all over the country. There seems to be no reason why chicks should not be successfully sexed, especially if a suitable sample is used.

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The *Electrician* of February 6th contained an account of a discussion on Water Divining held on January 26th at the first I.E.E. informal meeting of the session under the chairmanship of Mr. P. P. Wheelwright. The discussion "Is there an Electrical Basis for Water Divining," was opened by Mr. J. F. Shipley, and eighteen contributors took part.

Electrical Trading of February, 1942, gave a short account of the discussion.

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A useful review of "The Physics of the Divining Rod" was included in *The Electrical Times* of February 19th. The review

was commented on by J. F. Shipley in the following number in a letter containing several inaccurate statements, which were ably refuted in an article by Mr. Maby in the number of April 2nd.

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The *Bridgwater Mercury* of February 24th, under the column "Here and There," related how "one of our evacuee guests . . . appears to have come across water divining for the first time and . . . seemed astounded when he realised that in this district there were men and women who possessed the strange power of locating water with the aid of a hazel twig. . . ."

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The *Hereford Times* of February 28th recorded the death of Mr. Henry Chesterman, formerly of Wye Bridge, "who won a very wide reputation as a water diviner and technical adviser for nearly 70 years, travelling during that time with Mrs. Chesterman in 18 different countries. He spent nine years in the East Indies locating water and organising irrigation schemes for the Government, and from 1920 to 1922 he spent two years in France in connection with the British League of Help for France, discovering several fresh sources of supply in the devastated areas. In the course of his career he located water and sunk wells 3,000 times. In Herefordshire alone he located over 300 sources of water—his latest finds being in the Leominster district as recently as 1939. Mr. Chesterman . . . used a wire made of silver and aluminium."

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An informative article, by Major T. Salkeld, M.Inst.C.E., on Water Divining appeared in the *Contractors' Record and Municipal Engineering* of March 25th, in which, *inter alia*, Captain Trinder's book "Dowsing" was referred to as a valuable treatise. He stated also that the British Society of Dowsters "makes bold statements about the skill of some of their members, and I must confess that their achievements, under my personal observations, confirm the claims made."

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In reply to a question "Would the Brains Trust recommend obtaining the services of a Diviner to obtain a Water Supply?" appearing in an article about allotments in the *Middlesex Advertiser and County Gazette* of April 3rd, "Mr. W. G. Evans (Yiewsley and West Drayton Parks Superintendent) said a diviner found them a plentiful supply at a depth of ten or twelve feet. Mr. Sleep said although a diviner was employed to help them in a certain district they had not found water yet, but Mr. Mosley said he was impressed by the skill of a diviner who selected a spot on a piece of ground 12 acres in extent. A well 20ft. deep was sunk and there was a constant supply. They pumped a million-and-a-half gallons in 19 days and did not lower the level of the water. This was at Cowley."

